Dr. A. H. B.

FACTS *and* FIGURES *for* NOBLES *of* MECCA TEMPLE

A. A. O. N. M. S.

December 1926

Dear Noble

Affixed above is your 1927 Shrine Card Guard it Carefully

Louis N. Donnatin
Recorder

FACTS *and* FIGURES *for* NOBLES *of* MECCA TEMPLE

A. A. O. N. M. S.

December 1926

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET FACADE
MECCA TEMPLE MOSQUE

Guard Your Card Carefully

THE inclosed card signifies that your dues have been paid in Mecca Temple up to and including December 31, 1927. No other receipt is necessary.

For your own protection and to prevent the misuse of your card you should sign your name in the space provided thereon. Let your motto be, "Do It Now."

No Admittance Without Your Card

Imperial Council law, as well as the by-laws of Mecca Temple and all other Temples, requires that you show your membership card before you can gain admittance to any Shrine meeting or Ceremonial. No officer of the Temple, not even the Potentate, has the authority to abrogate this law. The fact that your dues are paid does not secure your admission to the Temple, but your membership card of the current year will admit you.

The cards are manufactured and printed by the Imperial Recorder of the Imperial Council, and a duplicate card can not be issued under any circumstance; therefore heed the admonition again to guard your card carefully.

Train yourself not to forget your card when you attend a Shrine function.

The following extract from the Imperial Potentate David W. Crosland's letter in the *Shrine Magazine*, October, 1926, issue, is most interesting and apropos:

"Forgetting is the easiest thing we do. There is a sign 'Have you forgotten anything?' on many doors and yet we all forget. As a matter of self-discipline we must deny ourselves the pleasure of attending a Shrine gathering when we have forgotten our card, rather than try to get in without it. A telegram from your Recorder is not a card, and it can not take the place of a card; neither can another Noble vouch for you. Produce your card at the door of the Temple or avoid that portal. It is unlawful to do otherwise. Get a pass case and

No Admittance Without Your Card

(Continued)

carry it with you. Do not embarrass your friends and officials who are trying to live up to the law and yet who wish to be kindly and courteous in its administration."

Preaching? No! Just a little reminder. A reminder is all the Nobility of the Shrinedom requires.

Shrine dues are payable in advance and a Temple can not carry a member on the books whose dues are unpaid covering a period of over two years. This is Imperial Council law.

Caution

Do not advance money or cash checks for Nobles who are strangers to you. Refer all such cases to the Recorder of the Temple. A Shrine emblem on the lapel of the coat or even a Shrine card in one's possession is not always conclusive evidence that one is a member of the order.

We Know You by Your Number

Mistakes will occur less frequently if you would use your Shrine number in connection with your correspondence with the Recorder. There are many Nobles of the same name on the roster of Mecca Temple, but there is no duplication of numbers.

Greater efficiency will result if you will promptly communicate your change of address to the Recorder.

Good Standing

You can not retain your membership in the Shrine unless you are in good standing in either the Commandery or Scottish Rite bodies. Failure to observe this law automatically severs your membership in the Shrine.

What the Shrine Is

Contrary to popular belief, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is not a part of the Masonic system. Masonry, in all of its branches is a serious study of morality through the use of symbols. It is not frivolous in any of its degrees and the Mystic Shrine is not "The Playground of Masonry," but rather the playground *for* Masons, since membership is limited to those who have attained the end of their travels in the York or Scottish Masonry.

Jurisdiction of Mecca Temple

Jurisdictional lines of Mecca Temple covers all of New York State west of Connecticut and Massachusetts State line to a point opposite Poughkeepsie; through Poughkeepsie to Monticello and south to Parker's Glen; including Staten Island but not Brooklyn or Long Island.

To become a Noble of Mecca Temple the petitioner must be a resident of our jurisdiction six months and must declare his intention of retaining his residence here.

Pre-requisites for Membership

Petitions for membership in Mecca Temple can only be received from Knights Templar or 32° Scottish Rite Masons in good standing who claim the jurisdiction of Mecca Temple as their residence, and said residence must have covered a period of six months prior to the date of the application. The Imperial Council code specifies the jurisdiction of all Temples. A Temple knowingly violating the law of the Imperial Council governing jurisdictional lines is liable to have its charter suspended.

Initiation and Affiliation

The initiation fee in Mecca Temple is $150 and this sum must always accompany the application. The Annual Dues are $15, of which $2 goes to the Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children and $1 for your subscription to the *Shrine Magazine*.

The fee for affiliation in Mecca Temple is $75. The Imperial Council law covering jurisdictional lines applies to affiliations as well as to new members. One must be a resident of our jurisdiction for the previous six months before he can affiliate with Mecca Temple.

Annual Meeting

The fiscal year of all Temples ends December 31 of each year. The annual meeting for the election of officers must be held during the month of January.

Life Membership

Mecca Temple does not sell Life Memberships. Life Membership is awarded only to those who have been members of Mecca Temple in good standing for twenty-five consecutive years. You can not pay your dues for twenty-five years in advance and gain this distinction; it is awarded only to those who have lived their qualification. If you dimit, are suspended or expelled, or lend your name to an application for a dispensation for a new Temple you do not regain your record when restored. You must start anew since only continuous membership is counted. Dues for the full period of the final year must be paid, for a Noble is in good standing only if his dues are paid in advance for the year.

Life Members, however, although exempt from dues, must pay the annual tax of $2 for Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children. This is according to Imperial Council law.

Shrine Temples in Vicinity

There are three Temples in New York and vicinity, Mecca Temple, whose jurisdiction has been described; Kismet, with jurisdiction over all of Long Island, and Salaam, with the northern half of New Jersey for its territory. Mecca Temple is first in point of age and fifth in point of present membership.

Numerical Strength

There are 157 Shrine Temples in North America; one in Honolulu, one in the Canal Zone, one in Mexico, nine in Canada, and the other 145 are divided among the various States of the Union. Delaware is the only State in which a Temple is not located.

On January 1, 1926, the membership of the Shrine was 585,829.

Proper Dress for a Shriner

The Red Turkish Fez with Black Tassel, bearing only the name of the Temple of which the Noble is an active member, with a facsimile of a scimitar, and that portion of the jewel of the Order consisting of the crescent, sphinx head, and star combined, embroidered thereon with gold and silver bullion or silk, is hereby adopted as the exclusive type of head covering to be worn by all Nobles of the Mystic Shrine when appearing as such. The fez is to be worn in its proper shape and without creasing or alteration; provided, that it is permissible for Potentates, Past Potentates and Recorders of Temples, as well as official uniformed organizations to have their titles embroidered in small letters on the front of the fez, near the bottom.

Full dress is the proper thing for a Shriner to wear at Ceremonials, but this is not compulsory.

". . . . *And the Greatest of These Is Charity*"

Until 1920 the Shrine was purely an organization devoted to good fellowship, but in that year the then Imperial Potentate, W. Freeland Kendrick, now Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, broached his long cherished plan of the Children's Hospitals, and in 1921 at the session in Des Moines the Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children was formally organized. There are now nine of these hospitals either open or in course of construction, with a flying unit in Hawaii, and another being organized for service where it may be most sorely needed. Close to its fiftieth anniversary the Shrine found a soul, and with a definite objective has become more firmly knit than ever.

Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children

At the present time nine hospitals have been built and are now in operation. They are located at Shreveport, La.; St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.; San Francisco, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; St. Louis, Mo.; Springfield, Mass; Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Chicago, Ill.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

Mobile units are operating in Honolulu, H. T.; Spokane, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

At Greenville, S. C., another hospital is under construction and a mobile unit will soon be in operation at Lexington, Ky. Two additional hospitals have been provided for, one to be located at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the other at Richmond, Va.

Up to and including March 31, 1926, 3,377 crippled children have been treated in the wards and dismissed either restored to normal condition or materially corrected and improved. The hospitals are operated solely for those unable to pay, and there is no discrimination on account of race or creed. Chronic cases are not admitted. If the child can be helped or cured, and is not able to pay for medical attention,

Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children

(Continued)

then these houses of mercy are open to them. These hospitals are governed by a board of trustees of eleven members. Noble James R. Watt is the Secretary, and the headquarters of the board is located at Albany, N. Y.

They are supported and maintained by your annual contribution of $2, which sum is paid by every member of the order, including life members. Nearly a million and a quarter of dollars is annually expended in this great humanitarian work on the part of the Shriners of North America.

Founding of the Shrine

The Shrine, as it is known in North America, was founded in New York City in 1872, and the first meeting of record was held in Masonic Hall, September 26 of that year when thirteen charter members formally established "New York Temple, No. One," which shortly was changed to "Mecca Temple," in accordance with the resolution that all Temples should be known by Arabic or Egyptian names.

Actually the idea of such an Order was first conceived in the old Knickerbocker Cottage, which still stands in Sixth Avenue, near the corner of Twenty-eighth Street.

In the development of the Order the question naturally arose as to the pre-requisites for membership. Since all of the original members were high Masons, it was natural that membership in one or the other of the higher bodies should be made pre-requisite, and in America membership is limited to those who are either Knights Templars or Thirty-second Degree Masons in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Forming of Imperial Council

The Imperial Council, the national governing body, was organized in New York in 1876, with Dr. Fleming as the first Imperial Potentate; a position he held for ten years.

The Original Thirteen

The thirteen original founders of the Shrine, were William J. Florence, Walter J. Fleming, Sherwood C. Campbell, James S. Chappell, Oswald Merle d'Aubigne, Edward Eddy, Charles T. McClenachan, George W. Millar, John A. Moore, Albert P. Moriarty, William S. Paterson, Daniel Sickels and John W. Simons, all of whom were well known in their various professions.

Upon the formation of Mecca Temple, the Order was communicated to prominent Masons who visited New York, with the suggestion that they form Temples in their own communities.

A Dream Realized

Broadly speaking the men behind the Mosque are the 12,000 and more men who take pride in their membership in Mecca, the Mother Temple. The Mosque is the product of the Mecca Temple Holding Company, Inc., which is composed of Past Potentates Benedict, Matthews, Williams, Donnatin, Arthur, Jones and Diamant. The officers of the Holding Company are Robert D. Williams, President; Louis N. Donnatin, Secretary-Treasurer, and Harry C. Arthur, Vice-President.

A Home at Last

The Mosque now stands a reality. It is not only one of the most novel but one of the most solidly constructed buildings in a city famous the world over for its marvelous commercial buildings.

Mecca Mosque is on the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets; the address of the Mosque proper or Mecca Auditorium, as it is known to the public, is 133 West 55th Street, and the address of the building which houses the lodge rooms, restaurant, social rooms and business offices of Mecca Temple is 130 West 56th Street.

In the Old World they boast of the work of ancient builders; of cathedrals and palaces. In America we stand foremost in the erection

MECCA TEMPLE MOSQUE
133 WEST 55TH STREET

A Home at Last

(Continued)

of modern skyscrapers, and in a city which offers the Woolworth, the Metropolitan and Equitable Buildings, the Mecca Temple Mosque stands one of the truly notable buildings because it embodies in its construction so many new ideas in planning and workmanship.

No other building in America has been planned to meet so many demands. The Mosque is not merely a place for the holding of the sessions of Mecca Temple. It is designed to meet every amusement need short of a three-ringed circus. It has a stage with a working space sufficient to permit the presentation of any form of operatic or dramatic spectacle. It not only can be "trapped" at any point, but it is provided with an elevator in the center able to take a five-ton truck and drop it down to the level of the supper room, two stories below, and the truck can be run from the street onto the stage under its own power.

It has a projection room as completely equipped as any motion picture theatre in the country, with two projection machines, the usual complement of spotlights, and all of the other conveniences, and should an accident occur, an entire program of film may burn without the audience knowing, since a special ventilating system will carry off the vapors after automatic shutters have closed the portholes looking upon the auditorium.

The splendid Moller pipe organ, with its 32-foot pipes, is played by an organist sitting in the center of the first balcony, where he may judge for himself the quality of his tonal effects; something not possible where the organ console is on the stage or in the orchestra pit.

It has two complete sets of dressing rooms. One set is the usual equipment of the theatre, star, support and chorus rooms, with hot and cold water in each room, and toilets and shower baths on each floor. The Band, Patrol and the Directors' rooms communicate with the stage, though these are capable of being completely shut off from the stage section.

Lodge Rooms and Restaurant

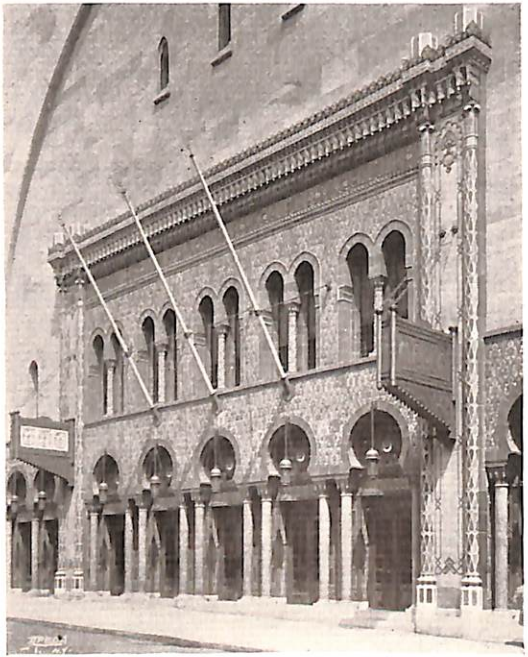
In addition, there are three complete and modern lodge rooms, an executive suite and two floors devoted to restaurant and social purposes, while beneath the auditorium is a supper room with an unbroken space capable of seating from 1,200 to 2,000 guests, and with a fully equipped caterer's kitchen of a size to match. The arrangement is such that the supper room may be used in conjunction with the auditorium or two different entertainments may be held at the same time without confliction.

The auditorium proper seats about 4,500 persons. Every seat commands a full view of the stage, and there are no posts or support to mar the sight lines. This is made possible through the use of some of the largest girders ever put into place in any building in this city and one, weighing 114 tons, is the second largest ever set into any building in America.

The ornamental south front is the finest piece of terra cotta work extant. Color has been used before, but never to such an extent as is permissible in a building of Oriental design, but where the Arabian builder uses kalsomine, we have used imperishable terra cotta.

Even in its ventilating system the Mosque goes beyond any other public building. It is the only auditorium in New York in which smoking may be permitted. Five minutes after an audience leaves the smoke has been completely eliminated through a system of ventilation employing some miles of air ducts. More than 300,000 pounds of metal were used for these pipes and the exhaust and intake fans add 50,000 pounds to this weight.

The Mosque makes good its boast of being the most modern and complete amusement structure in this country, and stands a monument to Mecca Temple and an ornament to the Shrine in general.



DETAIL VIEW OF ENTRANCE
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET FACADE
MECCA TEMPLE MOSQUE

Shrine Council of New York State

A few years ago the Shrine Council of the State of New York was instituted for the purpose of meeting semi-annually and discussing matters of general interest to the Shrine and to create a closer social connection between the ten Temples of the State; below may be found the Officers, Temples and Membership of the Council:

Shrine Council of the State of New York

GEORGE A. STEBBINS.....*President*
Past Potentate,
Media Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.,
Watertown, N. Y.

WILLIAM V. N. STOWELL.....*Secretary*
Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.,
Troy, N. Y.

Temples and Membership

Mecca, New York	11,647
Damascus, Rochester	5,005
Cyprus, Albany	3,146
Oriental, Troy	2,847
Ziyara, Utica	2,176
Kismet, Brooklyn	7,359
Ismailia, Buffalo	6,383
Media, Watertown	1,898
Kalurah, Binghamton	2,710
Tigris, Syracuse	1,844

Temples in North America

The following list should be of interest to every Shriner; it shows the cities where the 157 Temples are located, and the name of the Temple as well:

NAME OF CITY	TEMPLE
Aberdeen, South Dakota	Yelduz
Akron, Ohio	Tadmor
Albany, New York	Cyprus
Albuquerque, New Mexico	Ballut Abyad
Altoona, Pennsylvania	Jaffa
Amarillo, Texas	Khiva
Ashland, Kentucky	El Hasa
Ashland, Oregon	Hillah
Austin, Texas	Ben Hur
Atlanta, Georgia	Yaarab
Baltimore, Maryland	Boumi
Bangor, Maine	Anah
Billings, Montana	Al Bedoo
Binghamton, New York	Kalurah
Birmingham, Alabama	Zamora
Boise City, Idaho	El Korah
Boston, Massachusetts	Aleppo
Bridgeport, Connecticut	Pyramid
Brooklyn, New York	Kismet
Buffalo, New York	Ismailia
Butte, Montana	Bagdad
Calgary, Manitoba	Al Azhar
Canal Zone	Abou Saad
Charlotte, North Carolina	Oasis
Charleston, South Carolina	Omar
Charleston, West Virginia	Beni Kedem
Chattanooga, Tennessee	Alhambra
Chicago, Illinois	Medinah
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	El Kahir
Cincinnati, Ohio	Syrian
Cleveland, Ohio	Al Koran
Columbus, Ohio	Aladdin
Concord, New Hampshire	Bektash
Cumberland, Maryland	Ali Gahn
Dallas, Texas	Hella
Davenport, Iowa	Kaaba
Dayton, Ohio	Antioch
Deadwood, South Dakota	Naja
Denver, Colorado	El Jebel

Temples in North America

(Continued)

NAME OF CITY	TEMPLE
Des Moines, Iowa	Za-Ga-Zig
Detroit, Michigan	Moslem
Duluth, Minnesota	Aad
East St. Louis, Illinois	Ainad
El Paso, Texas	El Maida
Erie, Pennsylvania	Zem Zem
Evansville, Indiana	Hadi
Fargo, North Dakota	El Zagal
Fort Wayne, Indiana	Mizpah
Fort Worth, Texas	Moslah
Galveston, Texas	El Mina
Grand Forks, North Dakota	Kem
Grand Rapids, Michigan	Saladin
Greenville, South Carolina	Hejaz
Halifax, Nova Scotia	Philæ
Hammond, Indiana	Orak
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	Zembo
Hartford, Connecticut	Sphinx
Hastings, Nebraska	Tehama
Helena, Montana	Algeria
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands	Aloha
Houston, Texas	Arabia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Murat
Jackson, Mississippi	Wahabi
Jacksonville, Florida	Morocco
Kansas City, Missouri	Ararat
Knoxville, Tennessee	Kerbela
Leavenworth, Kansas	Abdallah
Lewiston, Maine	Kora
Lewiston, Idaho	Calam
Lexington, Kentucky	Oleika
Lincoln, Nebraska	Sesostris
Little Rock, Arkansas	Al Amin
London, Ontario	Mocha
Los Angeles, California	Al Malaikah
Louisville, Kentucky	Kosair
Macon, Georgia	Al Sihah
Madisonville, Kentucky	Rizpah
Marquette, Michigan	Ahmed
Memphis, Tennessee	Al Chymia
Meridian, Mississippi	Hamasa
Mexico City, Mexico	Anezeh
Miami, Florida	Mahi

Temples in North America

(Continued)

NAME OF CITY	TEMPLE
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Tripoli
Minneapolis, Minnesota	Zuhrah
Mobile, Alabama	Abba
Montgomery, Alabama	Alcazar
Montpelier, Vermont	Mount Sinai
Montreal, Canada	Karnak
Muskogee, Oklahoma	Bedouin
Nashville, Tennessee	Al Menah
Newark, New Jersey	Salaam
New Berne, North Carolina	Sudan
New Orleans, Louisiana	Jerusalem
New York, New York	Mecca
Norfolk, Virginia	Khedive
Oakland, California	Aahmes
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	India
Omaha, Nebraska	Tangier
Parkersburg, West Virginia	Nemesis
Peoria, Illinois	Mohammed
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Lu Lu
Phoenix, Arizona	El Zaribah
Pine Bluff, Arkansas	Sahara
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Syria
Pittsburg, Kansas	Mirza
Portland, Oregon	Al Kader
Providence, Rhode Island	Palestine
Pueblo, Colorado	Al Kaly
Rawlins, Wyoming	Korein
Reading, Pennsylvania	Rajah
Regina, Canada	Wa-Wa
Reno, Nevada	Kerak
Richmond, Virginia	Acca
Roanoke, Virginia	Kazim
Rochester, New York	Damascus
Rockford, Illinois	Tebala
Rutland, Vermont	Cairo
Sacramento, California	Ben Ali
Saginaw, Michigan	Elf Khurafeh
San Antonio, Texas	Alzafar
San Diego, California	Al Bahr
San Francisco, California	Islam
Salina, Kansas	Isis
Salt Lake City, Utah	El Kalah

Temples in North America

(Continued)

NAME OF CITY	TEMPLE
Savannah, Georgia	Alee
Seattle, Washington	Nile
Sheridan, Wyoming	Kalif
Shreveport, Louisiana	El Karubah
Sioux City, Iowa	Abu Bekr
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	El Riad
Spokane, Washington	El Katif
Springfield, Illinois	Ansar
Springfield, Massachusetts	Melha
Springfield, Missouri	Abou Ben Adhem
St. John, New Brunswick	Luxor
St. Joseph, Missouri	Moila
St. Louis, Missouri	Moolah
St. Paul, Minnesota	Osman
Syracuse, New York	Tigris
Tacoma, Washington	Afifi
Tampa, Florida	Egypt
Terre Haute, Indiana	Zorah
Toledo, Ohio	Zenobia
Toronto, Canada	Rameses
Trenton, New Jersey	Crescent
Troy, New York	Oriental
Tulsa, Oklahoma	Akdar
Utica, New York	Ziyara
Victoria, British Columbia	Gizeh
Waco, Texas	Karem
Washington, District of Columbia	Almas
Watertown, New York	Media
Wheeling, West Virginia	Osiris
Wichita, Kansas	Midian
Wichita Falls, Texas	Maskat
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	Irem
Winnipeg, Canada	Khartum

157 Temples—Membership, 585,829.

OFFICIAL DIVAN OF MECCA TEMPLE,
A. A. O. N. M. S. for 1926

WALTER A. DELAMATER.....Illustrious Potentate
EDGAR B. SHARP.....Chief Rabban
ARTHUR L. LEE.....Assistant Rabban
MOSES ALTMAN.....High Priest and Prophet
CHARLES W. FOLKS.....Oriental Guide
CHRISTIAN C. GERHARDT.....Treasurer
LOUIS N. DONNATIN.....Recorder
MAX FUCHS.....First Ceremonial Master
ROBERT D. BLACKMAN.....Second Ceremonial Master
AMES T. BROWN.....Director
THOMAS S. ROANE.....Marshal
STUART H. WALKER.....Captain of the Guard
PETER F. SCHMUCK.....Orator
WILLIAM T. GRAFF.....Captain of the Arab Patrol
HENRY C. FRY.....Outer Guard
FRANCIS J. MEAGHER.....Custodian of Properties

CHARLES A. BENEDICT
WILLIAM J. MATTHEWS } .....Trustees
ROBERT D. WILLIAMS

WALTER A. DELAMATER
LOUIS N. DONNATIN
ROBERT D. WILLIAMS } Representatives to the Imperial Council
ARTHUR H. DIAMANT

WILLIAM R. DAVIDSON
EPES W. SARGENT
EDWARD M. HART
CHARLES F. HUNT } .....Executive Members
HERBERT A. DIAMANT

SAMUEL E. FURRY, M.D.....Medical Director
GEORGE F. BRIEGEL.....Bandmaster
ROBERT S. O. LAWSON.....Drum Major
JAMES A. MAILLER.....Commander, Honor Legion
EDWIN H. FENSTERMACHER, Captain, Assistant Directors
PAUL J. SHRIER.....President, Automobile Club

Past Potentates

*WALTER M. FLEMING
*AUGUSTUS W. PETERS
CHARLES A. BENEDICT
*CHARLES H. HEYZER
WILLIAM J. MATTHEWS
*FRANK DONNATIN
THOMAS A. LEWIS
ROBERT D. WILLIAMS
LOUIS N. DONNATIN
*CYPRIAN C. HUNT
*WILLIAM J. BEAMISH
*THOMAS G. PRICE
HARRY C. ARTHUR
PAUL JONES
ARTHUR H. DIAMANT
ROSSLYN M. COX
WILLIAM J. HARNISCH

* Deceased.